

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY CHINA

SUBJECT Mongol Activities in Chinese Communist-Controlled Inner Mongolia

PLACE 25X1A6a

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. When Paotou (110-03, 40-36) fell to the Chinese Communists in October 1948, Maunorto (Chinese name: CHIA Wen-hua/賈文華),<sup>1</sup> Mongol delegate to the National Assembly from Yehejo League, and Haudadorji (Prince KANG),<sup>2</sup> Chief of Ching Loft Flank Rear Banner, were taken prisoners. CH'EN Shao-yün (陳少雲), son of Garrison Commander CH'EN Yü-chia (陳玉甲), of Yehejo League, and CH'I Yung-ch'ian (奇涌泉), Garrison Commander of Ordos Loft Flank Forward (Jungar) Banner, were also taken prisoner. CH'I Yung-ch'ian has also been reported as killed, but this has not been confirmed. After his arrest, CH'EN Shao-yün was appointed High Commissioner by the Chinese Communists to maintain order in Yehejo League. CH'EN helped to persuade CH'I Chih-chung (奇致中),<sup>3</sup> Peace Preservation Commander of Jungar Banner, to join the Chinese Communists. In the middle of November 1948, the Chinese Communist authorities at Paotou called a meeting of the representatives of the seven banners of Yehejo League, which was attended by Mongol leaders then in the League. At this meeting, CH'I Chih-chung formally announced that he had severed relations with the Kuomintang and the Central Government.

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2. After the capture of CH'I Yung-ch'ian and the defection of CH'I Chih-chung, the Kuomintang Government of Suiyuan Province was without military leaders for Jungar Banner. In order to counter this situation, Suiyuan Governor HUNG Chi-wu approved the appointments of CH'I Fu-hai (奇福海) as Chief of the banner, CH'I Tzu-hsiang (奇子祥) as Garrison Commander, and PA Ching-yüan (巴靖遠) as Secretary. These appointees were highly recommended by JUNG Hsiang (榮祥), a tribal chieftain of Tumat Banner.<sup>4</sup>

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3. YU Hse arrived in Peiping in early January 1949, after Chinese Communist

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forces were in control of the city. In Peiping YUN has frequently held meetings of the Mongol residents in the former office of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission. YUN's men have arrested CH'EN Shao-wu (陳紹武),<sup>5</sup> among others, but Tarba<sup>6</sup> reportedly has escaped and his present whereabouts are unknown. While in Peiping YUN's group stayed in the office of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission. During March 1948, YUN and his political commissars moved the Mongolian-Tibetan Academy and the Jehol Mongol Banners Normal School from Peiping to Ulan Hota (Wangyeimiao).

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4. Communist authorities in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government (IMAG) are cognizant of the need for competent middle and low echelon government officials for the area they control, and they naturally desire to have trusted Communists for such posts; but because they cannot find a sufficient number of Mongols for the job, they have resorted to using Chinese Communist elements. This practice has greatly antagonized the Mongols and has enhanced their desire to revolt. The majority of the military and political affairs of YUN Tse's government are actually handled at the top of the Communist hierarchy in the Northeast by KAO Kang (高崗), well known Chinese Communist Party political commissar.<sup>8</sup>

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5. Prior to his "surrender" FU Tse-i negotiated with the Chinese Communists regarding the status of Inner Mongolia, agreeing to a Communist-sponsored "autonomy of Mongolia under Prince TE and the building up of a Mongol army." FU gave TE CY \$50,000 for "expenses" in December 1948 and asked TE not to go to Hanking but to remain in Peiping and cooperate with him.

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1. See
  2. See
  3. See
  4. See
  5. See

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6. Comment. Tarba was reported in Peiping on 10 January 1949. He is reported to be the Chief of Arohorchin Banner.

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7. See
  8. See

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